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The Concordiensis, Volume 24, Number 22

Porter Lee Merriman
Union College - Schenectady, NY

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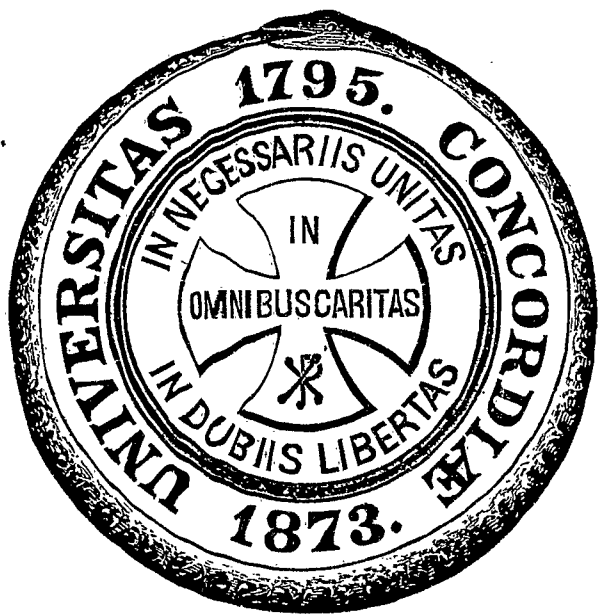
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The Concordiensis.



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
STUDENTS OF UNION COLLEGE,
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

VOL. XXIV.

MARCH 28, 1901.

No. 22.

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The Concordiensis

VOL. XXIV.

UNION COLLEGE, MARCH 28, 1901.

No. 22.

SCIENCE vs. FREE TRADE.

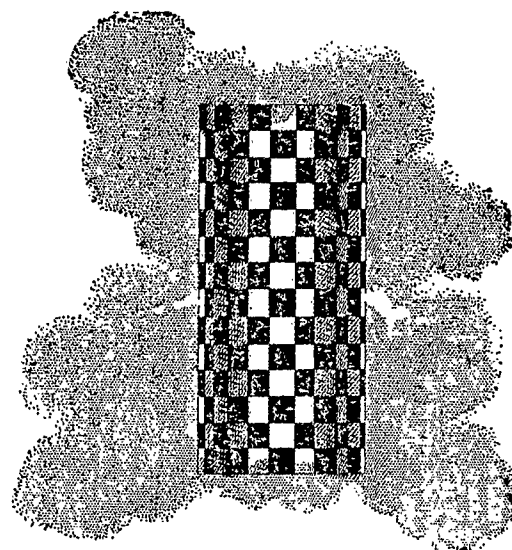
R. A. Benedict's Rebuttal of Dr. Jones' Answer to His Argument.

Writer Points Out Many Reasons for a Policy of Protection.

Editor of the Concordiensis:

Referring to the article of which I was the author, published in the American Economist of November 30, 1900, reproduced in the Concordiensis of December 13, and reviewed by Dr. Jones in the Concordiensis of January 10, last, it seems to me to be due to Dr. Jones, as well as to the other readers of the Concordiensis, that I make some explanation. The point of my argument against free trade seems to have been missed in Dr. Jones' article; for he seemed to regard me as declaring that my pretty checker-board illustration represented the earth as the free traders represent it; whereas my position is that, in order for the claims of the free traders to be true, the earth must be capable of graphic illustration in the manner which I adopted. There is a vast difference between the two propositions. The claim which all free traders contend for—and I respectfully include Dr. Jones among them—is that absolute and universal free trade would enable all nations to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest markets and thus supply all their needs on the most advantageous terms possible to human agency. This is the broad claim. It is a glittering generality. My method of treating it was to reduce the earth to a concrete fact in the light of that effulgent claim. The trouble with free traders is that they have never stopped to think just what this tremendous claim of theirs necessarily involves. They deal only with the vague and the vast. To attempt to apply their theories to the humble facts and observe the result is too

vulgar a business for them to engage in. Now I insist that, if the above claim of free traders is true, then this illustration of the earth must truly represent it:



In order to assist the reader who has not at hand the Concordiensis of December 13, last, I will repeat here the three propositions from the principles of which this surprising figure of the earth is constructed:

(1) Every country must excel all other countries in cheapness of producing some things and be excelled by them in cheapness of producing other things.

(2) Each country's advantages must equal and exactly balance its disadvantages, so that its surplus products may always supply means to purchase abroad the things it is not allowed to produce under free trade.

(3) Of the goods in the production of which free trade demonstrates its superiority, each country must always produce and be ready to exchange a surplus sufficient to supply the world outside.

If free trade would enable all nations to supply all their needs on the most advantageous terms possible to human agency, then it must be that free trade would not throw great masses of artisans out of work. For the greatest disaster which can come to any nation is for any considerable portion of its people to be wanting employment and so their daily bread. Nothing so increases crime and depresses the moral level

of any people as poverty and idleness; as the fact that willing hands and heads are denied the opportunity to labor for the boon of daily sustenance. Now if free trade would not throw people out of work, it would be because every country would be found to excel every other country in cheapness of producing some things, and in its turn would be found to be excelled by every other country in cheapness of producing other things. This fact is expressed in the cut by a black square, indicating cheapness, and a white square indicating dearness in production, each black square being thus supposed to be firmly yoked with a white square; and thus is expressed the fact that every country is so constituted that under free trade it would necessarily both give lucrative employment to its own people and contribute to the employment of all the rest of the earth. But one thing more is yet necessary in order that the free trade claim should be true; and that is that each country should be found so endowed that its volume of employment and compensation, because of free trade, would at least be as large as the volume of idleness and wagelessness caused by turning over to other peoples the supplying of a large number of its wants. This is merely saying that after the free trade experiment had begun, it would be found that the number of jobs added to the laborer's list of engagements because of the increased employment of his country in doing things which it could do more cheaply than all the rest of the earth, was at least as great as the number of jobs transferred from his country to other countries. And to represent this condition of affairs, in addition to the color, indicating cheapness or dearness, I propose these exactly complementary squares of black and white, each precisely the size of every other. This represents the equality of the benefits and evils arising under free trade and at least the fact that free trade would do no damage, if it be true that the earth is made up of these exactly complementary areas of production. And this covers my second proposition in the Concordiensis of December 13th—the proposition which Dr. Jones so emphatically repudiates that "each country's advantages must equal and exactly

balance its disadvantages, so that its surplus products may always supply means to purchase abroad the things it is not allowed to produce under Free Trade"—which is merely saying in other language that the jobs gained by free trade must exactly equal the jobs lost thereby. This strict equality between the advantages and disadvantages resulting from free trade, and the exact balance arising therefrom is necessary in order that the other proposition should be true, without the truth of which the free trade claim would fail, viz., that of the goods in the production of which Free Trade demonstrates its superiority, each country must always produce and be ready to exchange a surplus to supply the world outside. Because if its disadvantages were greater than its advantages, the rest of the world would be under no constraint thus to cater to it in the supply of the things which it did not produce; and if its advantages exceeded its disadvantages, it would be under no constraint to live up to the rule embodied in the proposition, and thus the nice balance between these complementary areas of production would be destroyed and the automatic control of the selfishness at the bottom of human nature, a control which is indispensable to the successful working of the free trade rule, would be lost, and the favored countries could operate corners on goods which were essential to the life and progress of less favored countries, who might thus be compelled to pay a price for such goods compared with which the highest price ever "wrung" from a people by the "robber trusts" would be cheap indeed. Free trade would come high if this balance were broken. It was a little curious that Dr. Jones should have heartily indorsed my third proposition, viz., "Of the goods in the production of which Free Trade demonstrates its superiority, each country must always produce and be ready to exchange a surplus to supply the world outside," at the same time he should have declared to be "altogether wrong" my second proposition, viz., "Each country's advantages must equal and exactly balance its disadvantages, so that its surplus products may always supply means to purchase abroad the things it is not allowed to produce

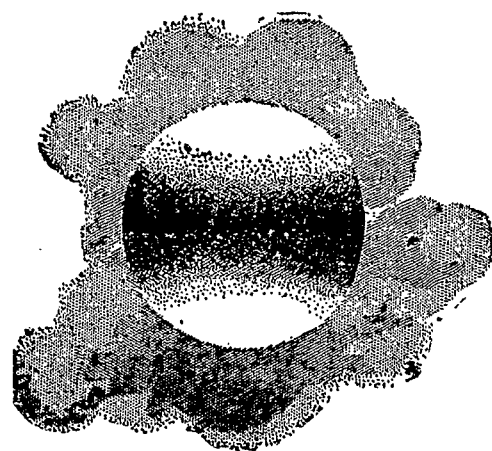
under Free Trade ;" because, the second, which Dr. Jones rejects, is the only possible ground upon which to construct the third, which he accepts. He says I made no use of the third proposition from the fact that I myself realized that it had nothing to do with my argument. To my mind the bare statement of it was its own argument. It is simply impossible, considering the effect upon trade of wind and weather, war and diplomacy, that the proposition could be true; and my argument is that if either of the three propositions is untrue, then the claim of free trade must necessarily fail. And to the mind of the practical man of business, each one of these three propositions upon which, as upon a tripod, the free trade claim must stand, is absolutely fanciful and unworthy of a moment's serious consideration. To him, the bare statement of the three propositions is the *reductio ad absurdum* of the sonorous claim that with trade absolutely and universally free, every country could supply all its needs on the most advantageous terms possible to human agency. As the late Senator Ingalls would have said, that claim is an "iridescent dream."

So much for the three propositions and the reasons why the earth in order to be a free trade earth, would have to be divided up into an infinite number of complementary parts, fitly represented by the complementary black and white squares of the figure.

Now for the question of climate. Dr. Jones admits that my proposition is at least "relatively true," that the element of climate is a fixed and unalterable quantity in the cost of production at a given point. But if anybody has as yet discovered how to eliminate climate in any case as a fixed element in cost of production, I have yet to learn his illustrious name. Compensations for climate there may be; but they do not alter the footing of the sum. If compensations neutralize the effect of climate at a certain point, and make it as good for certain production as some other point with a milder climate, it must be predicated of that milder climate that it has no compensations itself—no natural advantages in which it excels its rival—or we would still have the milder climate just as much ahead of

the less favored point in climate by the measure of its natural advantages. The compensations of the one point would be exhausted in neutralizing the disadvantage of climate; while those of the other would retain all their telling effect because of its having no need to use them to equalize a disadvantage in climate. It seems to me that my proposition is true and that climate is a fixed and unalterable quantity in cost at a given point. If this is true, then in order that the earth should be a free trade earth and all of the three propositions above alluded to be true, a figure representing the earth be constructed with a straight meridian like a cylinder's and not with a curved meridian like that of the globe. The perfectly straight meridian does not tell the whole free trade story, but it comes near enough for practical purposes and well illustrates the utter impossibility of the truth of the proposition that absolute free trade would give each nation all the good things of the earth at the lowest possible cost.

The real earth, the earth upon which sensible protectionists stand is like this:



It is round, like a ball, as we were taught in the primary class in geography. Blackness representing cheapness, and the shading away towards the poles, increasing dearthness of production, the real proposition we have to deal with is well illustrated in the figure. The cost of subsistence is the cost of production and that varies with the average annual amount of heat dispensed by the sun. It is not necessary to debate the question long, whether subsistence should be cheaper where the farmer raises one crop a year or where he raises as many as he can get time to care for in a land of perpetual summer. Under a general free trade combat, the battle would be decided by the cost of sub-

sistence. No country monopolizes any good thing essential to human life and progress. The raw materials of our great industries are pretty impartially distributed; and we are only a little country of something like three million square miles in area as against fifty millions or so outside of our confines, nearly half of which lies in zones of naturally much cheaper subsistence than our own, zones which are being rapidly filled up by white people, with all their tireless ambition, wonderful machinery and startling skill and ingenuity. Modern hygiene is making the tropics comfortably habitable for the white races. Were this not so, there are elevated plateaus in the tropics of sufficient area to locate all the factories of the earth, where the climate is as salubrious as our own New England and where white people can labor tirelessly with all their native vim and dash, while but a short distance below are the real tropics where the means of subsistence flourish in prodigal profusion. Do we wish to enter upon a free trade contest with all the earth, under these circumstances? Would it not be better to put up the protection bars so high and make the market here so sure that all the accumulating capital of the earth would pour in and contest the field with the great trusts about which there is so much nameless and aimless fear, than it would to tear down the wall and let these very trusts join hands with foreign trusts, dismiss their American laborers, close their shops, and merely do a commission business handling cheap foreign goods? Our machinery and our skill, about which so much empty and baseless boasting is done, will go anywhere on earth they are sent in search of opportunity. Let us not be deceived by the foolish dream of free trade. It is fitly represented by the checkerboard earth.

ROSWELL A. BENEDICT, '83.

Sanford A. Moeller, ex-1903, is now a member of 1904.

The Shakespeare club discussed the play "Henry VIII." at its meeting in the lecture room last evening.

FUNDAMENTAL LAWS OF LIFE.

Dr. Stoller's Address at the Labor Lyceum.

Dr. James H. Stoller spoke before the Labor Lyceum Sunday on "The Two Fundamental Laws of Life." Prof. Stoller said in part: "In this talk I shall use the term 'life' in the broad sense meaning all kinds of life. The two fundamental laws of life are these: First the maintenance of self and second the maintenance of the species. The first concern of the animal is maintenance of self. This is known under the general term of intuition. The other great law is that of maintenance of species.

"If we examine the simplest organism we shall see how these functions are performed in the simplest manner. We shall take the little microscopic animal called the amoeba. It is a shapeless bit of gelatinaceous matter. When it comes in contact with a bit of food it flows around it and thus forms its mouth and digestive cavity at any part of the body. This is the simplest form of digestion. As we go higher up in the animal kingdom we find an animal that is somewhat cup-shaped. The rim or top of this cup-like sac is the mouth while the sac itself is an alimentary canal. Still higher is the worm. The alimentary canal is divided into distinct parts and runs the entire length of the body. Take again the bird, one can readily see that its digestive apparatus is more highly organized than that of the worm.

"What I wish to illustrate is this, that as animals become higher and more complex we see a special adaptation for the carrying out of this nutritive function.

"The other function of life is readily seen to be valuable as the first. Commencing again with the amoeba we will see that it multiplies by simple division. A constriction appears on the body and the anterior part separates from the posterior part and two animals are formed.

"If we go higher in the animal kingdom we see that in one animal a certain part is set aside for reproduction. It is true that many of these

animals are bi-sexual. This also applies to the worm. In the worm we see the process of pairing. The same is the case of the bird, but the bird is not bi-sexual. The sexes are entirely distinct. Here we observe social life.

"When we come to man we see that man is made on just the same plan. In most instances of barbarians it seems that they are not much above animals. There is no family life. I am inclined to think that in civilized life there are men who are not much above the plane of these savages. It appears to me that if a man lives solely for himself his life is not much higher pitched than that of the animals.

"All men must earn their living in one way or another. No man, however rich, is exempt from work. It is his duty to mankind. We should not work for ourselves alone, and should take pride in doing useful work. Work is judged by quality not quantity."

ERROR IN CATALOGUE.

The following paragraph affecting the requirements in English for entrance should be inserted at the bottom of page 36:

"An acquaintance with the general outline of the development of English literature will also be required.

"Pancoast's *Introduction to English Literature* and Halleck's *History of English Literature* are recommended."

TRAINER FOR TRACK TEAM.

Track Manager Clements is in correspondence with several different men with the object in view of securing some one who is thoroughly competent to train the track team. The most likely man at present is Mr. C. J. Tompkins of Lansing, Mich., a graduate and formerly a leading athlete of the University of Michigan. Mr. Tompkins is highly recommended.

In addition to the services of a regular trainer, Felthousen, the crack long distance runner of this vicinity, has been engaged to coach the candidates in the three longer runs.

STATE AID TO EDUCATION.

Prof. Hoffman Addresses the People's Forum on the Necessity of Technical Schools in New York State.

Prof. Hoffman was the speaker at the People's Forum Sunday afternoon. In the course of his remarks on the subject of "State Aid to Education," the professor emphasized the modern conception of education, the responsibility of which lay not with the family or the locality but with the state. The comparatively young states of the west had maintained thorough state systems of education from the very first. In the East state universities had not become necessary from the fact that institutions such as Harvard, supported by private benefactions, had proven themselves equal to the occasion. The present crying need in the United States and particularly in New York State was the technical school. In the establishment and maintenance of technical schools Germany led the world. The industrial situation in this section of the country was such as demanded technical schools and such schools should be supported by the taxation of those best able to pay. New York had made great progress in the direction of right and just taxation and the speaker believed that the day would come when inheritance and similar taxes would be the only ones imposed. An electrical school in Schenectady supported by the state was called for by virtue of the industrial conditions and needs of the state.

Y. M. C. A. PRESIDENTS.

The annual conference of the newly elected presidents of the College Y. M. C. A.'s from New England, the Middle States and Maryland, will be held at Princeton during the Easter vacation from Thursday, April 4, to Sunday, April 7, inclusive. The program is being arranged by the international committee and will include addresses by several of the new presidents. The work of the year will be outlined and new plans discussed.

THE CONCORDIENSIS.

*Published Every Week During the College Year,
BY THE STUDENTS OF UNION COLLEGE.*

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"Williams has decided to play Colgate instead of Union in football the coming season."—Exchange.

MANAGER Woolworth is to be complimented for the stand he has taken in this matter. Union has now traveled to Williamstown for the annual game for three consecutive seasons. As a result, Mr. Woolworth asked that the game be played in Schenectady next fall. The football manager of Williams in turn asked that the game be again played on the Williams campus. No solution of the question could be reached, and therefore no game was scheduled.

The game in the fall of '98 resulted 5-0 in Union's favor. Williams was victorious the next fall by a score of 12-5. In the past season, Williams again won by a score of 5-0. Union has every reason to

ask that the next Williams-Union football match shall be in Schenectady. She holds a dignified position which should appeal to the undergraduates of both institutions.

\$200 more is needed for baseball expenses during the coming season. The average subscription necessary is a trifle over \$3.25. The senior class has subscribed over \$4.00, the junior class over \$3.00, the sophomores over \$2.00, and the freshmen less than \$2.00 per man. Every underclassman who can afford to do so should immediately raise his subscription.

A NUMBER of inquiries in regard to the chances of the Electrical Laboratory and School bill passing the Legislature have been received by the Concordiensis. Though nothing formal in nature may be stated at the present time, it may be said that the chances are considered excellent by those best qualified to judge. Interest in the bill has been manifested by very many who have not the slightest relations with the interests of the college, university or city. No formal or combined opposition to its passage has appeared. The wisdom of establishing such a school seems to be generally recognized. Financial considerations constitute the only real stumbling block.

INDOOR ATHLETICS AT ROCHESTER.

The results in the recent Indoor Track Meet between the Rochester Athletic club and the University will be interesting to Union's men. The former won the meet with a score of 42½ to 20½ points. Brown of the University won the half mile run in 2:14 1-5. DeCalesta came out first in the hundred yard dash in 12 1-5 seconds. Glass secured second in the 16 lb. shot with a put of 32 ft. 4 in. The athletic club secured all three places in the pole vault, though DeMallie cleared the bar at 9 ft. 8 in. Brown won the quarter in 54 1-5 seconds. Holmquist secured second place in the high jump with a jump of 5 ft. 2 in.

HEARING ON ELECTRICAL BILL.

No Opposition to Measure Presented to the Senate Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee of the Senate gave a hearing last Tuesday afternoon on the proposed act to establish a School of Electrical Engineering in connection with Union College. Four men were present to speak for the measure. Those who appeared were: President Raymond, of Union; the Hon. Simon W. Rosendale of Albany, President of the Board of Governors of the University and formerly Attorney-General of New York; the Hon. Danforth E. Ainsworth, a trustee of the Law School and Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction; and Captain Edward P. White of Amsterdam, one of the college trustees. No one was present to argue against it.

THE PRESIDENT'S ARGUMENT.

Dr. Raymond was the first speaker and he detailed at length the needs of such an institution and the reasons why it should be established at Union College. He first called attention to the official relations existing between Union College and the state government. This is that the governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, treasurer, comptroller and attorney-general are all, by virtue of their office, members of the board of trustees of the college.

By reason of this relationship the college is entitled to this recognition and the propriety and constitutionality, as far as it discriminates against other institutions, is apparent.

Dr. Raymond then spoke of the special reasons for locating the proposed electrical school in this city rather than at Cornell or any other college. These are the exceptional advantages afforded for the study of the electrical science by the presence of the works of the General Electric company here.

No one who has visited this city in recent years, or who is at all familiar with the conditions that prevail here, can fail to appreciate this. Even a single visit to the shops of the General Electric company is considered of such

importance that professors from distant technical schools bring students to Schenectady for one day each year. By a special arrangement the electrical engineering students of Union College are privileged to visit the shops each week, during their senior year, and are thus enabled to study in detail the various applications and uses of electricity.

He said if there were not already an electrical engineering department at Union College it would seem advisable to establish one there on account of these exceptional advantages.

Aside from the purposes of instruction such a school would be used to meet the three following definite and legitimate needs of the state:

It will be an official standardizing laboratory for electrical measuring instruments. No such laboratory exists today anywhere in this country. Such measuring instruments have only recently come into use, and the need of testing them by some uniform and accepted standard must be appreciated by all consumers of electricity.

It will be an independent and official source of information upon all questions of electrical science involved in legislation. As the use of electricity becomes more general the need of legislation will increase. Property and life must be protected. The state should not be dependent upon the expert testimony of rival commercial interests.

It will be used for investigation and experimentation in connection with questions of direct moment to the state, such as the application of electricity to canal navigation.

OTHER SPEECHES.

The other speakers briefly touched upon the needs of such an institution as the bill provides for, and pointed out why Union College was the proper location for it. All earnestly advocated a favorable report on the measure and its passage by the legislature.

Herbert L. Fuller, ex-1901, has returned to college and entered the class of 1902.

Archibald A. Lee, 1903, has been forced to leave college and go to Colorado for his health.

PHI DELTA THETA BANQUET.

Thirty alumni of This Vicinity Dine at Hotel Edison.

The annual alumni reunion and banquet of the New York Beta of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity was held on the evening of March 15, in the Edison hotel and was a decided success in every way. In addition to the active chapter at Union, about thirty alumni from this city, Albany and Amsterdam were present and enjoyed themselves until the early hours of the morning. The occasion for the banquet was Alumni day, which is celebrated annually on March 15 by every alumni association and chapter of the fraternity.

The toastmaster for the evening was Harry P. Willis, Union, 1900, who successively called for the following toasts: "The New York Beta," by Harry A. Barrett, 1901; "Our Founders," by J. Edward Swanker, '87; "Influence of the Patent Office Reports upon Contemporaneous Longevity," by John D. Edwards, 1900; "The Phi Delta Theta Club of Schenectady," by Walter H. Waygood, Lafayette, '88; "Pipe Dreams," by G. L. Shelly, 1901; "Our Future Phi," by A. R. Conover, '87; "The Bond of Phi Delta Theta," by W. L. Lawton, '94.

Those present were:

F. W. Brown, '90; J. C. Knox, '90; Burden Fisher, '91; A. R. Conover, '90; W. L. Lawton, '94; C. D. Griffith, '98; T. S. Robinson, 1900; H. M. West, '96; E. W. Sales, '96; T. F. Blessing, '89; S. M. Schofield, '97; S. M. Saunder, Vermont, '95; W. E. Waygood, Lafayette, '87; L. T. Brown, 1900; J. D. Edwards, 1900; D. Hoyt, '99; A. J. Hornsby, '99; B. O. Burgin, '95; F. E. Cullen, '98; E. L. Auchampaugh, '94; H. A. Hagadorn, Michigan State University, '97; Orin H. Rider, Ohio State University, '97; and the entire active chapter.

Mattice, ex-1901, spent a few days on the hill last week renewing old acquaintances. He is now an assistant in the school at Middleburgh.

NEW BASEBALL RULES.

The rules committee of the National league has made five important changes in the baseball rules for this year which are designed to prevent the pitcher's delaying a game. Already considerable opposition has been raised against some of the changes, particularly against the third rule printed below. The new rules are:

The catcher must remain close up to the bat, or not over ten feet back, the distance to be marked with a line.

The first two balls fouled will go as strikes unless caught out on fly.

A pitched ball hitting a batsman will count as one ball.

The umpire shall call a ball each time the pitcher delays the game more than twenty seconds.

If the ball is thrown to any one but the catcher by the pitcher with the batsman up, unless in an attempt to retire a base runner, the umpire shall call one ball.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ORATORICALS.

The annual oratorical contest between Rochester, Syracuse and Union will in all probability be held on Monday evening, April 29th. Rochester has agreed to that date, while Syracuse is as yet to be finally heard from. The name of the Syracuse contestant has not yet been received by the committee in charge.

INTER-CLASS CROSS COUNTRY RUN.

Captain Weed of the track team is planning for a large inter-class cross country run for the week following the Easter vacation. Points are to count in a novel manner. If, for instance, there are fifty entries in the race, the man finishing first will be given fifty points, the second man will be credited with forty-nine, etc. It is hoped that this contest will be the means of bringing out some capable men for the long-distance runs.

"ALBANY JOURNAL" FAVORS BILL.**Influential Republican Organ Speaks Favorably of the Establishment of an Electrical School.**

The "Albany Evening Journal," a paper that is as accurate a prophet of state legislation as any other newspaper in New York, says that the Electrical School bill will be favorably reported. Its publisher, William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, is an earnest supporter of the measure and is lending his aid to assist in its passage. The "Journal" recently said:

"Senator Brackett went before the finance committee this afternoon and asked it to report his bill, which provides for the establishment of a state electrical school at Schenectady. There has been very little opposition to this bill, and it is expected that it will be reported. The friends of the bill point to the fact that there is an actual demand for the establishment of a school for the study of electrical engineering and say that no other place in the world is as well fitted as Schenectady, which is the home of the world's greatest electrical industry. If the bill becomes a law a site for the proposed college will be given to the state."

INTERCOLLEGIATE.

Cornell and Syracuse are having considerable trouble over their athletic relations. Cornell doesn't like the "spirit of animosity" which was shown by Syracuse men in the football game last fall, and is afraid that there is professionalism in Syracuse athletics. "The Syracuse University Weekly" denies both accusations and claims that recent victories over Cornell in fencing, baseball and basketball, make her a "worthy rival."

The reports that Greek will go ere long as an entrance requirement at Yale are substantially confirmed by the word of President Hadley at the dinner of the New York Alumni, where he

stated that the change would probably be made as soon as the secondary schools were ready to furnish a really effective substitute. At present the study is a required one only in freshman year, and is entirely omitted at the Sheffield Scientific School.

BOSTON ALUMNI RE-UNION.

The annual banquet and re union of the Boston Alumni Association was held at the University Club in that city last Thursday evening. Dr. Hale was present as the representative of the college. The members were enthusiastic over his report of the present bright outlook for the college.

CAMPUS NOTES.

Sabas Meneses is a patient at the Ellis hospital. He is suffering from pneumonia.

At a recent meeting of the Schenectady branch of the Holland society of New York, Prof. James R. Truax was chosen a vice-president of the society for the ensuing year.

THE ALUMNI COLUMN.**Interesting News About Union Graduates.**

[Every alumnus and undergraduate of Union is invited to send to the Alumni Editor items of interest for insertion in this department. News of a personal nature, about any alumnus, will be gladly received and printed.]

Will any interested alumni of '41, '51, '61, '71, '76, '81, '86, '91, '96 and '98, kindly communicate with the Editor-in-Chief? The Concordiensis desires to do everything in its power to further interest in the approaching commencement reunions.

'51.—Rev. Dr. Charles S. Vedder of Charleston, S. C., has been in Schenectady this week attending the funeral of his brother, the late Madison Vedder.

'64.—County Judge Alonzo P. Strong was a candidate for the nomination for the vacancy in

the Fourth Judicial District which will soon occur upon the expiration of the term of Judson S. Landon, '55. Robert J. Landon, '80, the latter's son, was a rival candidate but withdrew in Judge Strong's favor.

'70.—John G. Heath died at his home in Fonda, on March 8, aged 52 years. In November, 1899, Mr. Heath sustained a stroke of paralysis and had been in feeble health ever since, though he partially recovered from the effects of the stroke.

Mr. Heath was the oldest child of the late Judge S. Pulver Heath and Esther Groat Heath, and was born in Amsterdam. He received his early education at the Amsterdam academy, and was one of the brightest scholars that ever went from that institution. He next entered Union College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1870. He entered upon the study of law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He practised law successfully in Amsterdam for the next ten years, being associated in business with his father, the late Charles P. Winegar and Counselor L. H. Reynolds. After the death of his father in 1883, he removed to Chicago and remained there until 1898, when he came to Fonda and entered the employ of his brother, ex-Sheriff G. Warren Heath.

Mr. Heath was an able lawyer and a deep student. He was especially proficient in mathematics and had a wonderfully retentive memory, which assisted him greatly in the preparation of law cases. He won considerable distinction as one of the counsel who defended Charles Walters, who was tried at Fonda in February, 1880, for the murder of William Percival. It was largely through his efforts that Walters was acquitted.

He is survived by his widow, four children, by a former marriage, Miss Esther L. Heath of this city, Mrs. John Lapp and Miss Jennie Heath of Denver, Col., and S. Pulver Heath of California; one sister, Mrs. W. P. Belden, of this city, and two brothers, Edward Heath of Chicago and G. Warren Heath of this city.—Amsterdam Democrat.

'95.—J. N. V. Veeder, who has been connected with Union during the fall term as an

assistant in mathematics, has accepted a position as professor of physics in the Oswego High School.

'81.—Job P. Lyon is president of the Cripple Creek-Teller County Abstract Company of Cripple Creek, Colorado.

'96 and '98.—Edward P. McKeefe, '98, and Charles L. Enders, '96, have passed civil service examinations for positions as milk experts in the state department of agriculture.

'99.—Frank T. Wright has secured a position as chemist with the Westinghouse company at Pittsburg, Pa.

1900.—A. B. Lawrence is now foreman of one of the largest tests at the Electric Works.

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BIG PRIZES AWARDED DAILY.

When you have made out your list fill out the line on the bottom of this advt. and send to us with a Stamped Addressed Envelope, stamp of your country will do; then if you are awarded a prize you can, if you desire, get the prize by becoming a subscriber to *The Woman's World*. We shall award a prize to every person who sends the name of 25 Birds, and our gifts will be as follows: For the best list, received each day, a Gold Watch; for the second best solution each day, a beautiful imported Tea Set; for the seven next best solutions each day, a Konrah Sakih Diamond and Ruby Ring; for the next best solution, a Gold Piece; and for all other correct solutions, Prizes of Good Value. These prizes will be forwarded daily; you will not have to wait a long time in uncertainty before you know the result. There is no element of lottery in our plan. It makes no difference whether we get your solution late or early in the day. All you need is to mail this advt. to us, and on the day it reaches us, if your list is the best, you shall have the Gold Watch, or if second best, the beautiful Tea Set, and so on. We guarantee that we will award you a prize. There is absolutely no opportunity for deception on our part—we cannot afford it. We want to get 1,000,000 well satisfied subscribers, and for that reason we don't want you to send any money until you know exactly what prize you have gained by answering the puzzles. As soon after 4 p. m. each day as possible, the examiners will judge the lists to the best of their ability, and will designate the prizes. We will write to you at once notifying you what prize has been awarded to you; then if you are satisfied, you can send your subscription to *The Woman's World* and your prize will go by return of mail carriage paid. To a person of narrow ideas it seems impossible that we should be able to make such a gigantic offer, but we have the money, brains and reputation. We know exactly what we are doing, and if we can legitimately gain a million subscribers by this grand idea we know that this million of well pleased subscribers can be induced to recommend *The Woman's World* to all friends, thereby building up our circulation still further. We are willing to spend 25,000 dols. in this contest in building up a big subscription list, and when this money is spent we reserve the right to publish a notification that the contest has been discontinued. Don't delay until it is too late. The contest will continue until July 1st, 1901.

We give a Bonus Prize of 250 dols., independent of all others, to the person who sends in the list gotten up in the best and handsomest manner. Our committee will decide and award prizes daily, but the special 250 dols. prizes will be awarded in September, 1901. Any bird's name found in the dictionaries accepted.

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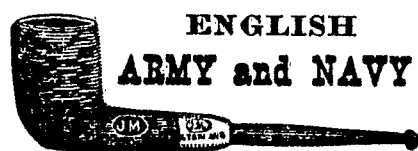
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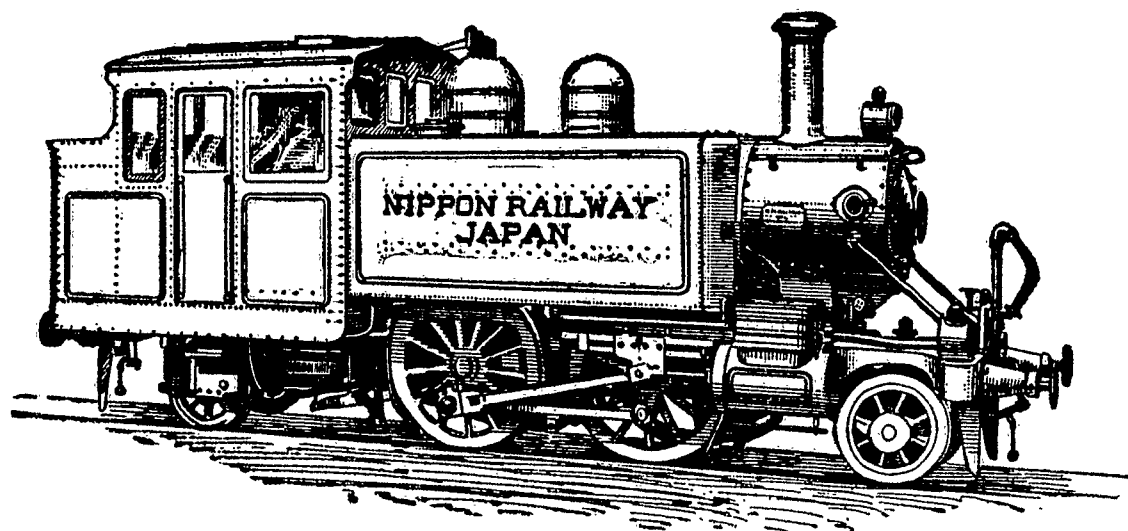
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